

XXIII.—*Descriptions of five new species of Coleoptera.*

By the Rev. J. F. DAWSON, LL.B.

Section GEODEPHAGA.

Fam. HARPALIDÆ, MacLeay.

Genus *Amara*, Bon.

1. *Amara Vectensis*. Oblonga convexa ænea nitida, interdum cæruleo-nigra: elytris punctato-striatis: antennarum articulis tribus primis rufo-testaceis: tibiis tarsisque rufo-ferrugineis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Oblong convex, body beneath shining black: head, thorax and elytra brassy brown, sometimes greenish brass, rarely blue-black, not always concolorous: thorax with an oblong deep impression on each side at the base, midway between the hinder angles and the dorsal furrow: elytra regularly and evenly striate, the striæ deepening towards the apex and finely punctured for about two-thirds their length, the punctures gradually diminishing behind the middle and totally ceasing when the striæ begin to deepen: within the outer margin an irregular line of deep impressions most numerous behind the middle: thighs pitchy black: tibiæ and tarsi rusty red or pitchy testaceous; anterior tibiæ with the spine at the apex tricuspid, the middle muero being longest and stoutest and slightly curved, the inner one smallest: first, second, third and basal half of the fourth joints of the antennæ red, the rest fuscous black.

Originally taken at Ryde, Isle of Wight, and referred incorrectly to *tricuspidata*, Dej. We are indebted to Dr. Schaum for correcting this error; and his opinion has since been confirmed by other continental entomologists, who have pronounced it to be an undescribed species. I have taken it annually for some years past in the north side of the Isle of Wight, but always sparingly, except on one occasion, when in company with my friend Mr. Wollaston (April 1846), it occurred plentifully among refuse left by a flood at Ryde. I have not seen it since. As the species requires a name, I have given it one commemorative of the locality in which it is (I believe *exclusively*) found.

Genus *Trechus*, Clairville.

2. *Trechus incilis*. Subtus niger, abdominis apice testaceo, supra nigro-piceus, thorace cordato, convexo, postice angustato, utrinque foveolato, angulis posticis incilis, acutis: elytris oblongo-ovatis, striis quatuor dorsalibus abbreviatis in singulo impressis: antennarum 2, 3 et 4 articulis nigris, reliquis, palpis pedibusque testaceis. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Oblong ovate, dusky pitchy: head with two oblong frontal impressions: thorax heart-shaped, disc convex, broad in front,

with the sides considerably narrowed towards the hinder angles, which are acute, having a large fovea on each side nearly covering the base: elytra rather convex, *the disc of each with three rugged abbreviated striæ, and a fourth interrupted and somewhat obsolete*; sides and apex smooth, with four or five impressions within the margin, near the humeral angles: body beneath shining black, with the tip of the abdomen broadly testaceous: antennæ (except the second, third and fourth joints which are black), palpi and legs red.

A pair, taken by myself in July 1847 at Whittlesea Mere, are the only specimens known.

Genus *Blemus*, Zeigler.

3. *Blemus lapidosus*. Rufo-testaceus, nitidus, capite interdum piceo, oculis nigris: elytris punctato-striatis, punctisque duobus impressis, palpis pedibusque pallidis. Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Above reddish testaceous, paler beneath: head with a deep longitudinal stria on each side: thorax somewhat heart-shaped, having a deep fovea on each side at the base: elytra depressed, deeply striate, the striæ finely punctate, third interstice with two deeper impressions: legs and palpi pale.

Taken on the south coast of England some years ago, and erroneously referred to *pallidus*, Sturm. It appears to have been a scarce species, as I never saw a specimen in any collection till I had the good fortune to rediscover it about five years ago on the south coast of the Isle of Wight. Dr. Schaum, in his remarks on the British *Carabidæ* published in the Stettin Transactions*, has stated that it "answers perfectly to the description of *Trechus fulvus*, Dej.;" but in a letter which I received from him shortly after his last visit to England, he observes, in reference to specimens which I had given him, "It is not *Trechus fulvus*, Dej., as I supposed: the latter, of which I have lately seen a typical specimen, is allied, but sufficiently distinct: *Trechus pallidus*, Sturm., being equally distinct: your insect ought to receive a new name." I have assigned it one, indicative of its habitat, being found at some depth among the fine shingle on the sea-beach. It is taken also in similar situations in the north of England by Messrs. Hardy and Bold, but is very local.

Fam. BEMBIDIIDÆ, Stephens.

Genus *Peryphus*, Megerle.

4. *Peryphus neglectus*. Supra viridi-æneus, thorace cordato angustato, utrinque foveolato, angulis posticis acutis: elytris oblongis, paululum depressis, punctato-striatis rufo-piceis, fasciis duabus fere obsoletis rufo-testaceis: antennarum 1, 2, 3 et 4 articulis, pedibusque testaceis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

[* See also 'Annals,' p. 37, of the present volume.—Ed.]

Beneath black : head and thorax dark metallic green, shining, the former with a broad frontal impression on each side behind the eyes, back of the head smooth and glabrous : mandibles pitchy : palpi testaceous with the apex pitchy : first, second, third and basal half of the fourth joints of the antennæ red, the rest fuscous black, all the joints (except the second) rather long : thorax convex, heart-shaped, narrow, not much more than half the width of the elytra at the base, which has a deep fovea on each side, hinder angles acute : elytra oblong, rather wide and depressed, the sides somewhat parallel, with the tip gently rounded, coarsely punctate-striate, with two deeper impressions on the third stria ; the apex smooth, pitchy red, with two reddish testaceous fasciæ more or less obscure and obsolete, sometimes wholly wanting : legs testaceous red.

Not unfrequent in the north of England on the banks of the Tyne and Derwent, and mentioned in the ' Catalogue of the Insects of Northumberland and Durham ' as a variety of *saxatilis* by Mr. T. J. Bold, to whom I am indebted for my series. It is however sufficiently distinct from that species ; for independently of the colouring the structure is different, and while the elytra are considerably broader and perhaps less depressed, and the punctured striæ *not* carried to the apex, as they are in *saxatilis*, at the same time the thorax is smaller, narrower in front and more convex. Dr. Schaum, whose attention I called to the species, after a careful examination and comparison of the specimens which I had given him with their continental allies, both at Paris and Brussels, informed me that it is unknown.

Genus *Lopha*, Megerle.

5. *Lopha Clarkii*. Supra nigro-picea, thorace subcordato, truncato, utrinque foveolato : elytris oblongo-ovatis, punctato-striatis, punctis sat profundis : antennarum basi, pedibusque testaceis. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Beneath shining black, above pitchy black, head with two slightly flexuous striæ, between which is an elevated ridge, on each side behind the eyes somewhat approximating in front : mandibles pitchy red, palpi pitchy black, basal joint of the antennæ wholly and base of some of the following ones pale red : thorax oblong heart-shaped, truncate before and behind, disc convex, transversely wrinkled, with the sides dilated and rounded before the middle, then narrowed, but leaving the base sufficiently broad, which has a large rugged fovea on each side, hinder angles acute : elytra oblong-ovate, wide, convex, deeply punctate-striate, the punctured striæ abbreviated before the apex, which with the sides is smooth, and has an obsolete blood-red spot near the outer margins : legs entirely red. In its general struc-

ture and in the deep punctures on the elytra it is allied to *Manerheimii*, but is a larger and more robust insect; the thorax especially is much larger and broader at its basis.

I captured three specimens near Dorchester in May 1848, a pair of which I gave to Dr. Schaum, who informed me by letter after his return to Germany, that the species is unknown on the continent.

Ramsgate, February 15, 1849.

XXIV.—*Algæ Orientales*:—*Descriptions of new Species belonging to the genus Sargassum.* By R. K. GREVILLE, LL.D. &c.*

[Continued from p. 109.]

[With a Plate.]

WIGHTIANÆ.

13. *Sargassum obovatum* (nob.); caule subcompresso; foliis caulinis obovatis, obtusissimis, subintegris vel obscure dentatis; aliis racemis intermixtis lanceolatis, serratis; vesiculis subellipticis; receptaculis minutis, oblongis, cylindraceis, in racemis densis, rotundatis, pedunculatis, aggregatis.

Hab. in mari Peninsulæ Indiæ Orientalis; Wight.

Root unknown. *Plant* probably 1–2 feet long, judging from the fragment in my possession, which is apparently a portion of one of the primary branches or divisions of the *stem*; this is somewhat compressed, as thick as a blackbird's quill, beset with numerous branches 2–3 inches long, which are bushy with ramuli less than an inch in length on which are found the racemes of fructification. *Leaves*: those on the stem above an inch long, obovate, quite rounded at the extremity, almost entire or obscurely repando-dentate, furnished with a nerve which disappears at some distance from the end; those on the smaller branches often more or less serrated, while those which accompany the fructification are much smaller, linear-lanceolate, and sharply serrate. *Vesicles* attaining the size of a small garden pea, varying in shape from elliptical to spherical, sometimes apiculate, supported on a compressed stalk generally little more than a line in length. Sometimes, however, one of the little lanceolate leaves becomes converted into a vesicle, and the stalk is then proportionally long. *Receptacles* cylindraceous, oblong, much-divided and lobed, forming a dense, roundish, very shortly pedicellated cluster a line or more in length. *Colour* very dark red-brown. *Substance* thick and cartilaginous.

* Read before the Botanical Society of Edinburgh 11th Jan. 1849.